THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE REPORT OF THE CONFERREES.

Mr. Cobb Wants the Amendments Proposed for the Protection of the Government Re-stored Mr. Bland Afraid England will Control the Canal If the Bill is Passed as it Stands-Judge Wilson Thinks He Sees a Scheme to Water the Stock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The House devoted the day to a discussion of the conference re-port upon the Nicaraguan Canal bill. The debate was interesting. Silver Dollar Bland made a broad-gauge speech, which provoked a pertinent reply from Mr. Russell of Massachusetts. Judge Wilson of Minnesota and others overhauled corporations who had been watering stock, and the great and only Wm. L. Scott oceasionally touched them on the raw. Tom Reed got drawn in toward the close of the discussion, and made things right lively for several minutes. The report will come up again

The most picturesque figures at prayer this morning were Marion Biggs of California, Gov. McCreary of Kentucky, and the Hon. Thomas Dillard Johnston of Asheville, N. C. All three were caught within the arena fronting the Clerk's desk, and all posed like penitonts at a revival. Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow recalled the old-time fight in the House by his presence, visitors was the Hon. Warner Among other Miller. New York Representatives, both Republicans and Democrats, crowded around him and gave him a hearty greeting. Ira Davenport condoled with him, and Gen. John H. Ketcham started the report that Mr. Miller had just returned from Indianapolis. If so, he was looking remarkably well.

After the minutes were approved the Speaker turned the faucet and let in the usual flood of executive documents. The Hon. William D. Kelley was the first member to secure recognition. He got the House to agree to the Senate amendment for the retirement of Gen. Baldy Smith. Baldy goes upon the list with the rank of Major of Engineers. The Houselgave him the title of Colonel but the Senate lowered his rank. A dozen members next confronted the Speaker, all anxious the do a little business. Mr. Clardy of Missouri cut them short by calling up the motion to agree upon the conference report to the Nicaraguan Canal bill. It was privileged, and had the right of way as unfin shed business.

Mr. Cobb of Alabama made a legal argument against agreeing to the report. He said that Holman's amendment making the United States in no wise pecuniarily responsible was allowed to remain, but the clause advising the world that this was the case was stricken out. This was the clause requiring the printing of the fact upon the obligations of the company. No reason was given for strikent this provision.

stricken out. This was the clause requiring the printing of the fact upon the obligations of the company. No reason was given for strikcut this provision.

Mr. Rayner of Maryland, one of the conferrees, reciled that it was stricken out because there was no senso in it. The charter expressly provided that the Government should not be responsible for the obligations of the company. It was unjust to the company to disfigure their certificates with the provision. It would frighten people from buying its stock.

The confusion was so great that Watch Dog Holman and Mr. Rogers of Arkanass appealed to Agricultural Hatch, who was in the Chair, to preserve order. Mr. Hatch used the mallet like a bung starter, and then shouted: "Gentlemen in front of the Chair will take their seats." At this Mr. Stockdale of Mississippi demurred. "We can't hear in our seats," he said, "and when we come up here to hear we are driven back."

When order was restored Mr. Cobb said that there was no force in Mr. Rayner's reasoning. The conferrees had been tenderfooted. They had relieved the company from the necessity of printing the fact that the Government was not pecuniarily liable upon the back of its bonds. Their report put it into the power of the incorporators to go abroad and sell their bonds under false pretences. They were now able to create the impression that the Government of the United States was behind them. He next argued that it was impossible to separate Government responsibility from the exercise of the power here invoked. The whole measure was unconstitutional. Congress could grant no power to a private corporation under the Constitution unless that

shle to separate Government responsibility from the exercise of the power here thyoked. The whole measure was unconstitutional. Congress could grant no newer to a private corporation under the Constitution, unless that corporation was an agent of the Government. Bome say that the power is conferred under the treaty-making clause of the Constitution. Even if this wore so, the corporation digging the canal must be an agent of the United States, and the Government must be held responsible.

Mr. Rayner said that for fifty years the Supreme Court had been making decisions showing that Congress had the power to charter this corporation. If we should pass an act for which we could not trace authority to the Constitution, it would be unconstitutional. States had the right to incorporate companies unless their State Constitutions prohibited it. Under the Constitution Congress had the right to regulate commerce between the States. This measure came within that scope. The building of the canal would facilitate and expedite commerce between the States. The conforres had tried to do full justice to the House. If the House did not want to give the charter, let it tay so; but let it not give a charter with a mailifying provision. You had no right to biszon on certificates the provision that the Government was not responsible. It was treating the incorporators unfairly. The States nover did was not responsible. It was treating the in-corporators unfairly. The States nover did such things when granting charters. The ef-fect would be disastrous. Men who wanted to feet would be disastrous. Men who wanted to buy the stock would be intimidated. It was more than unusual. It had rever been done before. If there was not a word in the charter about liability, the Government could not be held liable.

The conferrees had struck out the Payson amendment that all shares stocks bearing an early struck out the payson.

The conferrees had struck out the raysen amendment that all shares, stocks, bends, certificates, or other securities should be disposed of only for eash. They did not flud any such legislation in any State of this Union. It prohibited the company from taking property by payment of stock. Everyhody knew that it was utterly impossible to secure the \$200,000,000 in eash. 000 in eash.
"Yes." broke in Judge Wilson of Minnesota.

"Yes," broke in Judge Wilson of Minnesota.
"but the incorporators estimate that it will take only \$60,000,000 to build the canal."
This brought the great and only William L. Boott to this feet. He called attertion to the fact that estimates were usually far below the cost. The Panama Canal estimate was \$100,-000,000. To-day \$250,000,000 had been spoit on that canal, and it was conceded that it would take \$250,000,000 more to dinieh it. The conferrees had agreed to a clause in this case allowing the company to give stock in payment for property. The first question to a builder in such cases was "How much stock will you take in payment." It was said that this gave rise to all sorts of fraud. Well, who was to suffer by it?

"The people," replied Judge Wilson. "You double the amount of stock issued, and to pay the interest on the stock you double the tolks. The people have to pay the tolk for all time. You are legislating not for them, but for a construction on a second You are legislating not for them, but for a construction company. That will grow out of the corporation. The incorporators will turn up in the construction company and transfer the stock to themselves. There's where the shoe will pinch."

Mr. Rayner said that the Payson amendment

Mr. Rayner said that the Payson amendment would not allow the company to pay any stock for labor, for concessions, or for property. There would be no way of building the canal under this amendment. Without if the incorporators might make a mint of money, but the canal would be built. The courts would hold that the property must be worth the amount of stock paid for it. The builders would say. We will take a million dollars as in or five millions stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work. If they got the stock forsuch and such work of the fact that the country was recking with the work of construction companies, formed within comparations, to suck the life blood from the stackindders.

Mr. Rayner said that the money for the building of the canal would be obtained by syn-

Mr. Rayner said that the money for the building of the canal would be obtained by syndicates, who would take the stock and sell it. As for the amendment limiting the toils, the conference had received from it because it violated the contract with Nicaragua. The rates were fixed not only in the concession, but in a treaty negotiated in 1867. After ten years the profit to be divided among the incorperators was not to exceed fifteen her cent. If this charter was given, the incorporators would put a million dollers into the Tragsury for a starter and the canal would be out. The charter was forested if this was not done within a year. Gen Marsha said that the charter did not provide that the incorporators should put that money into the Treasury.

Silver Dollar Bland next got the floor. He made a powerful speech, It was the argument of a statesman. He said he hoped the those would itself upon the amendment providing that nothing in the bill "shell be construed to estop this towerment from essetting at any

ble. The incorporators knew it. It would enable them to market their bonds in England. It wipsed out the Morroe doctrine.

Mr. Bland sent a copy of the Chayton-Pulwer with Bland sent a copy of the Chayton-Pulwer with Bland sent a copy of the Chayton-Pulwer with Bland sent a copy of the Chayton-Bush with the builders of the canal shall be protected by occased by the other. Article 3 provides that the builders of the canal shall be protected by the clother. Article 3 provides that the builders of the canal shall be protected by titles supplies the provisions to either a canal or a railway over the lathmus of Tehuantepee. Here Secretary Pruden of the White House appeared with a message from the President. Although it was an important document, and Mr. Hatch was in the chair, it was not hald be. Here and the company of the copy of the Fresident recommends the immediate ratification of the treaty by which these lands are coded. When ratified it will throw all Oklahoma proper open for estilement outside of Mr. Bland continued his speech. He said that the Chayton-Bulwer treaty not only associated Great Hritain and the United States into a protectorate, but it pledged them to invite all countries in the world to join with them. Great Britain thus had an egnal right with us to regulate the toils of a corporation created by an which the conferrees struck out, reserved that right to our Government alone. Mr. Bland said that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and leave Great Britain the power to regulate it. The incorporators knew it. By abandoning our right to regulate to like the binding terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and leave Great Britain the power to regulate its. The incorporators knew it. By abandoning our right to regulate that in the front was still not provided that the treaty was still not provided that the treaty was still not provisions because Honduras had been an English colony instead of the

Mr. Bland was mighty sure that it would appear in his.

Mr. Russell contended that the treaty was obsolete. Mr. Bayard had always said that Great Britain never accepted its terms except in words. For twenty years our State Department had not held the treaty binding. Great Britain knew this. She did not even insist that it was binding when Commedore Hollins bombarded Greytown, driving the British Consul from the place, even while a British man-of-war lay in the harbor. The treaty died as soon as it was made. It remained upon the books, and that was all. The treaty with Nicaragua was made seventeen years afterward in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and Great Britain had never even protested. Under the Nicaraguan treaty we guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus of Nicaragua and proposed to extend our power over it just as we extend it over the

Isthmus of Nicaragua, and proposed to extend our power over it just as we extend it over the Isthmus of barion. The Chayton-Bulwer treaty was being used as a bugboar to-day to frighten members from sustaining the action of the conferrees.

It now was half-past 4. Mr. Clardy was anxious to secure a vote, but Judge Wilson of Minnesotn took the floor. He raised thunder because the conferrees had emasculated his amendment. The amendment was levelled at watered stock. The conferrees had left the thing worse than it was in the original bill. The provision that unless a million dollars was paid in within a year the charter would be forfeited amounted to nothing. Railway grants

watered stock. The conferences had left the thing worse than it was in the original bill. The provision that unless a million dolars was paid in within a year the charter would be forcelted amounted to nothing. Railway grants had been made with a similar provision, and Congross was unable to secure a forfeiture of the charters. He told how the great Northwest had suffered from watered stock. It had been robbed of hundreds of millions by the issue of such stock from transportation companies. This canal could not be built by the issue of such would ewindle them. If one man paid ten percent for his stock and another ninety per cent, they would beth draw the same returns in interest, and the latter be syludied by the former. Watered stock would increase the tolls, and the investors and their heirs would be robbed forever by the fellows who would issue stock to themselves at a nominal rate, sell it, and then pull out. The report of the conferrees foreshadowed another Credit Mobilier. To agree to it would be a calamity to the country and bring the blush of shame to our faces. The amendment which he offered to prevent the watering of the stocks was not his own. It was framed by Senator Edmunds, and ndopted by the Senate in the Forty-ninh Congress when a similar project was under consideration. It simply provided that no stock should be issued until 10 per cent, in money was paid into the treasury of the company. The conferrees said that if this amendment prevalled they couldn't issue stock to Nicaragua under the concession. They might have made this exception in their agreement. But they went away beyond what the bill itself said. They almost suggested the issue of watered stock by providing that stock should be issued on their agreement. But they went away beyond what the bill itself said. They almost suggested the issue of watered stock by providing that stock should be issued for more and for materials provided. They had manipulated the matters of that solve he issue of watered stock not have six per cent, of the s

Tom Roed then nexed: What's your dimensility?"

Judge Wilson replied that the difficulty was that as the measure now stood a million dollars' worth of steek could be issued to a construction company for a hundred thousand dollars' worth of work. Such issue layied on the people for all time for the benefit of sharks, because the watered and the honest stock both draw the same profits.

Here Mr. Reed, Mr. Adams, and Gen, Butterworth all interrupted Judge Wisson. Mr. Reed wanted him to admit that railrond communes had the right to fix the rates of freight arbitrarity.

"You admit then—" Mr. Reed reneated several times, while others interrupted him. The Judge finally turned, saying:
"I admit that my friend from Maine thinks himself more important than any man in the Heut State of the Heut State

provision securing punishment for the issuing of watered stock. Instead of punishing the men who did the act, they punished the honest stockholder and not the thief, by providing that such issue should be ground for forfeiting the charter.

Here Mr. Clardy asked unanimous consent that the previous question be considered as ordered, with the privilege of a half hour's debate in the morning.

Silver, haired livershiptings objected.

bate in the morning.
Silver-haired Breckinridge objected.
The House then took a recess until evening, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of District bills. The Nicaragua Canal report may be atagonized to-morrow by the Army Appropriation bill.

Amos J. Cummings.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Warner Miller Visita Senator Palmer-Gov Hill at the Whitney Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5,-There has been a full in Cabinet gossip in and about the Senate chamber for the past few days. During the week or two that Senator Allison was dallying with the Secretaryship of the Treasury the interest was very great. Little conferences were daily held in the cloak rooms, on the floor, and in the various places were Senators congregate. When Mr. Allison on Thursday last wrote his letter of declination he put an end to the uncertainty as to whether any man would leave the Senate to go into the Cabinet. There is not a single member of the body now who is spoken of as a probable or even possible Cabinet appointee.
Yesterday the Senators indulged in nospecu-

lation at all about the Cabinet. To-day the presence of Warner Miller revived all the talk

lation at all about the Cabinet. To-day the presence of Warner Miller revived all the talk, and a dezen slates were made and broken in the course of the day. Mr. Miller spent all the atternoon at the Sonato chamber, making his headquarters for a time in the room of the Committee on Agriculture, of which he was Chairman at the time of his defent for redection. Senator Palmer is the Chairman of that Committee now, and he is a guest at Mr. Palmer's house. That is why so many politicians failed to find him this evening when they inquired for him at all the up-town hotels.

To all his friends Mr. Miller said to-day that his visit had no political significance whatever. Some time ago he and Mrs. Miller promised to pay Mrs. Palmer a visit, and they have just found the time to do so. Senator Palmer said to-day that while he did not speak with any authority whatever, he was of the opinion Mr. that Miller does not desire or expect a place in the Cabinet or any other appointment under the Harrison Administration. The Senator thoughts are in relation to the Cabinet or any other appointment under the Harrison Administration. The Senator did not say, however, what Mr. Miller's inmost thoughts are in relation to the Cabinet chances of Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Miller saw a large number of Senators to-day and had confidential talks with some of them. He whispered into Frank Hiscock's ear for some time, and then joined the smilling Mr. Allison behind the locked doors of his committee room.

coek's ear for some time, and then joined the smiling Mr. Allison behind the locked doors of his committee room.

Early in the day the presence of Mr. Miller served to start the story flying about the Capitol that an important conference was on with regard to the New York situation. It was stated that Thomes C. Platt arrived here last night, that Col. John C. New came this morning, and that these gentlemen, with Mr. Miller and Senator Allison, were in conference for an hour at an un-town hotel. This story suread about the city very rapidly, and by noon every politician was telling what he knew about the situation as affected by the meeting of the big guns. An evening paper printed an account of the conference, giving many details of it and telling what it meant. It is learned, however, that neither Mr. Platt nor Col. New is in the city. There is no evidence that they are coming, and the whole story grew out of the fact that Warner Miller and his wife are here on a social visit.

The fact that Senator Palmer and Mr. Miller are se closely identified with agricultural matters gives ground for speculation as to whether they are not conferring with regard to the new Cabinet office about to be formed by the conversion of the Agricultural Bureau into an executive department. There is no evidence, however, that either gentleman is fauring upon the probability of being made Secretary of Agriculture. Paimer would not take this or any other place, and Miller undoubtedly thinks he deserves something better.

Gov. Hill's visit here for the purpose of attending Secretary Whitney's dinner to Presilent Cleveland to-night was his first appearance at the capital for eighteen years. He arrived from New York about half-nest 4 this afternoon, too late to see the sights of the town. The Hon Smith M. Weed was his travelling commanion. They were met at the station by Secretary Whitney and drove to the Arlination, where he remained until the hour for the dinner party. The Governor is in excellent health and spirits and will spend to-morrow in seeing the sights. He will return to New York in the afternoon. Few of the statesmen in Washington are personally acquainted with the Governor, and they will have an opportunity through Secretary Whitney's invitation to meet him to-morrow. It is a commentary on the unimportance of Washington in the eyes of New Yorkers that Grover Cleveland and Daniel Manning had never seen the national capital until four years ago, and that Gov. Hill has not been here for nearly two decades. ance at the capital for eighteen years. He ar-

Owing to the certainty now felt that Mr. Blaine will go into the Cabinet, Mr. Reed's friends are very much exercised by the argument now being used against him that the apment now occur user against him that the Ap-pointment of a Cabinet Minister will militate against the candidacy of any man for Speaker from the same State. Mr. Reed said that he preferred not to discuss the question further than to say that he could see no reason why thin to say that he could see no reason why the selection of a Cabinet Minister from one State should influence the selection of an officer of a different branch of the Government.

"If Mr. Blaine is appointed Secretary of State," he said, "it will be because Mr. Harrison selects him for reasons peculiarly personal to Mr. Blaine, and not because be wishes to honor the State of Maine, if Mr. Slaine were dead. Mr. Harrison would not appoint Mr. Manley Secretary of State, and yet this would be henoring the State more, because the appointment would be purely innersonal."

One of Mr. Heed's supporters, however, had more decided vlows. He said:
"Some of the gentlemen who are candidates for Spenker and have no direct lines of communication are attempting to cut across lots. They have failed to prove that the man who has been the nominee of the party for four years has failed in any of his duties, and they are now trying the effect of different tactics."

LIQUOR DEALERS AND FATHER O'HARE. Several Leave his Church Because of his

The Rev. P. F. O'Hare, paster of St. Anthony's Church, Manhattan avenue, Green-point, at a meeting held a week ago last Sunday evening, called to establish a branch of the American League of the Cross in the parish distributed a circular which did not describe the dealer in liquor in very compliientary terms. It said that nine-tenths of the crime in the parish originated in the saloons.

seribe the dealer in liquor in very compilmentary terms. It said that nine-tenths of the crime in the parish originated in the saloons, and that the place was cursed with too many saloons. Last Sunday night, at the meeting of the League. Father O'liare said:

"I am represented as working in the interest of the liceutilican party because of the steam I have taken against the liquor traffic. I am not a Benpublican and I never voted a Benpublican ticket, but if either party puts up a liquor dealer for office I shall vote against him. In regard to the other talk that we see unkind and ungenerous to some of our brethren, let me tell you that we are acting according to instructions received from our Bishop. It is also caid that this work will result against the revenues of the church. To-day we received more money in the church than we ever did on any Sunday since I have been here. That is the answer to that. Now, say, don't you all think that you should be as well dressed as the liquor dealer, and be able to come to church on Sunday with your lamity with as much respectabilitylas the keeper of the grog shop?"

Prominent among the members of the church who have been most active in all its affairs and have been their next liberal and generous in their contributions are a score of liquor dealers, Nearly all the saloons in the place are owned by them. These persons are indignant, and to show their displacaure they have received to give up their news in the church and secure holdings in other parishes. Almost all of them will place their names on the books of Si. Vincent de l'au'is Church in North Sixth street.

"The lishop," one of them said, "has decided that when one jays his pow reat he is a member of that parish, entitled to all the rivilleges of the church is of Father O'liare cannot rate us as wrongeders in leaving him. Why, there's Louis Reynolds, one of the most active men in the church of a young man for the first parish and many of the fathers of the opera company which was started to help the limber of that p

OUR HORSE CAR TIE-UP OVER.

BACK PLACES THIS MORNING. Committees who Called Yesterday were Treated as Individuals Looking for Work

No Further Recognition of Their Union

Master Workman Magee's View of It.

THERE WILL BE A SCRAMBLE TO GET

The horse car tie-up is at an end-officially. The delegates to District Assembly 226 met in Fritz Wendel's Casino, Forty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, last evening where their Ex-ecutive Board had been intrenched for the past eight days, and decided to untie, though perhaps they wouldn't have done it if they had been sure that it was going to snow to-day. It was only a matter of form, for the various local assemblies had been in session all the afternoon, and had voted to abandon the strike, and to instruct their delegates so to report to the meeting of the District Assembly.

Meantime committees were instructed to go to the offices of the various horse railroad companies, and ask the best terms upon which the strikers would be taken back into the company's employment. The committees that called upon the Eighth and the Ninth avenue roads were told that any one in search of employment should gooly at the Superintendent's office. At the Fourth Avenue Company's office they were to make their applications as indiriduals, and in fact at all the offices the committee were treated as individuals seeking employment themselves. The different Supcrintendents said that they would deal with Individuals only regarding employment.

Master Workman Mingee said to the reporters after announcing the decision of the District

Assembly:

"I wish you would say that this tie-up was determined upon by the action of the individual members in their local assemblies, and approved by the District Assembly only when all other ways of adjusting the trouble were closed. From the outset the men were satisfied that the railrond companies wanted to be rid of their union. The only course loft us then was to fight. So far as I am able to tell, every man that I have met is happier that the fight was made, for the reason that the companies will be loath indeed to provide another fight with their men. The men had no idea that they could make such a good light. We had no fluancial assistance from any other union. Our treasury was full. We had been intact for over two years, and all the men on the horse car lines were in the union.

The defeat practically disbands the only strong organization of the Knights of Labor in this city, where the order formerly numbered perhaps 125,000 men and women. The District Assembly was 7,000 strong, and between 5,000 and 6,000 men went out on the strike a week ago yesterday. Assembly:
"I wish you would say that this tle-up was SIGNS OF THE COLLAPSE,

tween 5,000 and 6,000 men went out on the strike a week ago yesterday.

SIGNS OF THE COLLAPSE.

The Forty-second street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company ran all its cars up to 8:30 P. M. Nearly 100 of the strikers were taken back on their promise to leave the Knights of Labor. Superintendent S. M. Sisson said that no new men who were competent would be discharged. The Sixth avenue line ran 116 cars until 6:30. Hundreds of men applied to be taken back, and a low were taken. The company exacted a promise to give no trouble in the future, but would not say whether or not they would require the men to leave the Knights.

The Broadway and Seventh avenue line ran eighty cars and stopped at 4:20 P. M. The building was thronged all day with men who wanted to be taken back, and the company took applications, but would not say whether they would take them back or what their attitude was toward men leaving the K. of L.

Fifty cars were in operation on the Second avenue line clear through, but they were all called in at 6 P. M. About fifty of the old men had been taken back by 6 P. M., and most of them said that they had had enough of the Knights and strikes. The starters and inspectors were the only ones who were required by the company to renounce the Knights.

The wagon of John Conneff, a peddler, of 400 East Forty-ninth street, was run into at Sixth street by a Second avenue car, and Conneff was thrown from his seat. His left leag was broken at the knee and the fingers of his left hand were cut off. He was removed to Bellevue flospidal.

The Fourth avenue line was running a hundred cars yesterday between Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the City Hall and three from Eighty-sixth street and the

BUNTING SCABS ON TENTH AVENUE. Eighteen cars, rather shabbily manned, wer ent out on the west-side tracks of the ine, and ran to South Ferry and back. line, and ran to South Ferry and back. The police carried a message from the strikers to the Belt Line Company, to the effect that they would like to have a conference looking toward a settlement of the trouble.

About 2 o'clock the company got rid of a let of men that it couldn't bestily use, but had fed and lodged in the depot because it wasn't safe for them to venture out. The men were piled into two of the cars and concealed from

sale for them to venture out. The men were piled into two of the cats and cencealed from view by pulling up the blinds. This was stupid, for it smade the strikers suspicious, one of them jumped on the last of the two cars like an ordinary passenger and paid his fare. At Forty-first street he jumped off and notified a crowd on the corner that the cars were full of "scabs." At Forty-second street the cars gave up their loads, and the unfortunate men started east. The crowd started in pursuit, yelling like a band of Indians. The air was full of flying missiles. One poor fellow ran up Forty-first street. Being tall and lonn he ran fast, and would have got away, but he ran into John Moore and James Flood, two strikers who knocked him into a cellar, Detective Sergennis Crowley and McCloskey arrested Moore and Flood and locked them up in the Forty-seventh stroet police station. Moore is said to have assaulted and badly injured Policeman Maurice Tracy about two years ago.

Thomas Campbell, one of the old leaders in the fight of D. A. 4% against the carpet workers, was found driving an Eighth avenue can. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Vm. Kershaw, a weaver, whom he had assaulted for not going out in the recent strike in Higgins's carpet factory.

It was reported in Eighth avenue yesterday afternoon that Master Workman Magoe had asked the police to notify Superintendent Wilson that he was willing to settle the strike

It was reported in Eighth avenue yesterday afternoon that Master Workman Magee had asked the police to notify Superintendent Wilson that he was willing to settle the strike upon any terms. The rollee reported that Mr. Wilson expressed pleasure at the news, and had sent word to Mr. Magee that he would confer with him this morning. Mr. Wilson denied it. "Thave nothing to confer about," he said, "I will positively not say anything to the strikers through a representative. If they wish to return to work they must angly individually." The company ran twenty-five cars yosterday, and respeed a harvest of nickols. More men than the company can possibly use applied for work.

Alderman Clarcy presented to the Board yes-

More men than the company can possibly use applied for work.

ALDERNEN IN AT THE FINISH.

Aldorman Clancy presented to the Board yesterday a petition is since by a number of west side business men calling usen the Aldermen to interfere for a settlement of the strike, as great injury to business resulted from the obstruction of traffic. With the petition the Alderman presented a preamble and resolutions providing for the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain how the troubles may be remedied, and what if any, action should be taken to bring about a fair adjustment of the differences between the men and the companies, and "to finguire into the causes which led to the strike and into all matters perinning thereto, and to the stoppage of travel upon the lines of such railroads, and to the alleged grievances of the employees of such companies, and what steps should be taken or efforts made to bring about a fair and honorable adjustment between employers and employees."

The Chair appointed Aldermen Clancy, Fitzsimons, Walker, Morris, and Shea.

After the adjournment of the Board the committee met and decided that nothing could be done until some communication was find with the railroad managers. But everybody, including Chairman Clancy, declined to not as a committee of one to interview the railroad managers. The matter was finally settled by voting to go as a body. The committee will need at the Sixth avonue depot at 10 oclock this morning, and make the rounds from there unless the situation seems to deprive them of anything to do.

COLD COMPORT FOR COMMITTEES.

A committee of the New York Protective Association, once, known as District Assombly

COLD COMFORT FOR COMMITTEES,

A committee of the New York Protective Association, once known as District Association, once known as District Association, once known as District Association asking him to use its influence with the Park Commissioners, and have a permit granted for the use of the chief same a permit granted for the use of the chief same reactions against the protect of the same reactions and the protect of the same reactions. We can have a permit of the form the protect of the same as secretary. Mr. Crain, for the Mayor, having ascertained that the proper application had been made to the Park Commissioners and would be considered, and there was no reason for the executive head of the city Government to interfere with the discretion of the Park Commissioners.

A delegation from the Central Labor Union called on Lawver Louis F. Post yesterday and Wisted him to organizate that the laboration for the control Labor Union.

fronts allow the line and supposed the occupants.

Mr. Post savingd that the matter be dropped for the present.

Coroner Schultze was summoned resterday to the Fresbyterian Hospital to take the ante-

mortem statement of a man who went into the hospital early yesterday morning, and who was subsequently found to have a fractured skull. It is conjectured that the man is a striker. He was not able to give any account of himself. To every question that Coroner Schultze asked he replied "Seventy-eighth street."

A SMALL BOY GETS OUT THE PATROL WAGONS,
A small boy threw a stone into car 121 of the
Tenth street cross-town line at Avenue C yesterday afternoon and almost precipitated a
riot. The passengers got out and chased the
boy, whereupen some other boys stoned the
passengers. A crowd gathered, and the policeman on the car fearing trouble, sent a call for
assistance to Police Headquarters. Superintendent Murray sent a patrol wagon full of
police under Capt. Allairo to the scene, but the
car and the crowd had disappeared before they
got there. No one was hur.
Michael Doyle of 605 East Eleventh street, a
striking stableman, threw a stone at a green
car at Fourteenth street and Avenue A yesterday and broke a window. He was fined \$10. A SMALL BOY GETS OUT THE PATROL WAGONS.

BREAKING THE BROOKLYN TIE-UP. Strikers Threaten a General Tie-up in Order

More progress was made yesterday in breaking the tie-up on the Atlantic Avenue Railroad in Brooklyn. At 7 o'clock traffle was resumed on both branches of the Fifth avenue line, and for the first time since the strike began cars were run on the Seventh avenue route. Fully three-fourths of the entire police force continued to be employed in guarding the cars and stables and in patrolling the tracks over which the cars were run. As soon as the strikers had learned of the re-

sult of the conference, which took place between a committee of their own number and President Richardson at the bedside of the latter on Monday night, all hope of a settlement was abandoned, Mr. Richardson's propositions. in whole and in part, being so objectionable as to be deemed unworthy of consideration. At the various gathering places of the strikers last night there was no sign of faltering in the determination to continue the fight, and there were significant hints that a last effort would be made to bring the Deacon to terms. Just what this was the men refused to say, but from another source, a reporter of The Sun learned that the proposition to tie up all the other surface roads in Brockiyn was likely to be made a matter of serious consideration within a couple of days, if not sooner. The main object, it was said, of this movement was to prevent Mr. Richardson enjoying a monopoly of police protection and bringing about such a general disorganization of business as would compel him to come to terms. Executive Committeeman Byrnes, when questioned on this point admitted that a general tio-up had been suggested not only in the local assemblies of the strikers but in other labor organizations. He would neither admit nordeny that the matter had so far been censidered by the Executive Board. Mr. Byrnes denied the report that several of the strikers had gone back and begged for reemployment. As far as could be learned, be said, just two of the 754 employees had applied to Mr. Richardson, and to them work was refused until they satisfied him that they were no longer members of a labor organization.

The Executive Board has ordered an assessment of one day's pay per week from each member of the local assemblies under the control of D. A. 75 to help in the support of the strikers. All traffic on the Atlantic avenue railroad was suspended at 55 o'clock. The police authorities would not undertake the hig job of protecting the cars when darkness came on. There was no attempt made yesterially to the surface and Seventh avenue where a noisy crowd jeered the driver on the Ritanties, but there was a little clubbing done in front of Patrick Keegan's livery stable in Lighteenth street and Seventh avenue where a noisy crowd jeered the driver on the first car which was sent out. Further on a few stones were thrown at this car, but they did no damage.

Affidavits made by Philip Zeh, the Berist and John Coyne, a saloon keeper, calling attention to the suspension of traff were significant hints that a last effort would be made to bring the Deacon to terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Thomas Orchestral Concerts.

The programme interpreted in last night's Thomas Orchestral Concert at Chickering Hall was of a somewhat more substantial nawas of a somewhat more substantial nature than its predecessors. The Schumann symphony—No. 2 in C major—that was its most important number is a work of no ordinary proportions, and whon it is noted that Beethoven, Bach, and Berlioz supplied the remaining compositions on the house bill the serious character of the performance will be at once apprehended. If the element of lightness that has distinguished most of Mr. Thomas's efforts this season was wanting, yesterday's performance was none the less interesting and impressive. The orchestra did by far the best work it has done this winter and the first aurentance of the peofer beoff the poofer how York and Brooklyn. The New York and Brooklyn the two York and Brooklyn the expense of the peofer how York and Brooklyn the very large to the control of the propersion. The Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York shift in time to object to its progression. The Manhattan Single Tax Club of New York that the car strike had led to great inconvenience to the profile of New York cluy; clarge that the railroad companies constituted in the railroad companies constituted in the railroad companies constituted to enact such that the car strike had led to great inconvenience to the public of New York cluy; clarge that the railroad companies constituted in the railroad companies constituted to enact such that the expense of the peofer power and brooklyn. The New York and Brooklyn the expense of the peofer how York and Brooklyn the expense of the peofer how York and Brooklyn the car strike have been trying to get the tax the car strike had been trying to get the tax the city and Brooklyn the car strike had been trying to get the tax the city and Brooklyn. The New York and Brooklyn the car strike had been trying to get the tax the city and Brooklyn the city and Brooklyn the car strike had been trying to get the tax the car strike had been trying to get the tax the car strike had led to great inconvenient to a car strike had led to great inconvenient to a car strike had led to great inco jesterday's performance was none the less interesting and impressive. The orchestra did by far the best work it has done this wistor, and the first appearance of Frau Lehmann-Kalisch in the concert room this season was in itself an event. The Schumann symptony was, of course, the conspicuous number of the evening, and it was admindly interpreted, nothing dragged, and nothing overwought. The vigorous scherzo and the experience of the season was in itself and the statistic of the complete of slighted nothing dragged, and nothing overwought. The vigorous scherzo and the experience of the statistic of the control of the season was a statistic of the control of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the season was a scherzo and the experience of the experience of the will of the will

"An International Match."

At 10 o'clock last evening, on the stage of Daly's Theatre, Actors Lewis, Wheatleigh, and Drew sang a verse of the "Razzle Dazzle" song, with a convivial jocularity copied from in "An International Match" to break the inconsequential monotony of the play itself, and the aroused audience insisted that the bit of rollicking farce should be repeated twice. It is hard for a piece to fail at Daly's. The fashionable vogue of the house and the modish authority of its players are so potent with the Daly assemblinges that almost everything done there makes satisfactory entertainment for them. But the first two acts of the new comely had been rejected, nevertheless. The beautifully decorated and furnished parior of a New York residence, marvellously rich and then heartily applauded on sight. The favorites in the cast had been cordially greetal as fast as they appeared. But in an hour and directionarties there had been indicated as fast as they appeared. But in an hour and directionarties there had been lengthed been highing himself under an assumed as fast as they appeared. But in an hour and directionarties there had been limite eige than dramatic stagnation. A young English lording himself under an assumed and suitable cows, also an Assistant Dairy commissioner is to him all home, and even John Drow's energing manners had not rendered him interesting. A muck-headed old diplomat, commissioned to discover the and transport of all of which the State is to rapid and suitable cows, also an Assistant Dairy commissioner is to him at home, and even John Drow's energing manners had not rendered him interesting. A muck-headed old diplomat, commissioned to discover the and control of the suitable cows, also an Assistant Dairy commissioner is to him at home, and even John Drow's energing manners had not rendered him interesting. A muck-headed old diplomat, commissioned to discover the and the suitable cows. there makes satisfactory entertainment for them. But the first two acts of the new comedy had been received, nevertheless. The beautimity decorated and furnished parior of a New York residence, marvellously rich and fine even in these times of stage realism, had been heartily applauded on sight. The favorites in the cast had been cordially greeted as fast as they appeared. But in an hour and three-quarters there had been little else than dramatic stagnation. A young English lording himself under an assumed name in order to escape a marriage which his father had arranged for him at home, and even John brew's engaging manners had not rendered him interesting. A nuck-headed old diplomat, commissioned to discover the ranaway, had been carefully acted by Mr. Wheatleigh, and thereby made all the more tectous. anjournat, commissioned to discover the runa-way, had been carefully netted by Mr. Wheat-leigh, and thereby made all the more tedious. An intruding, neststent caller, meant for a typical bore, had been so conscientiously por-trayed by Mr. Lewis as to be intelerable. An indefinite hostess had not anforded any enjoyment, although amiably per-formed by Mrs. Gilbert. For navine the crattle and todalls of Miss Letan, in her wal-

mai razzlo dazzle, and when a shatch of it from another source was made it univened the deings astenlshingly.

"An international Match" is a localized ver-sion by Augustin Dalvof a German comedy by Franz von Schenlan. It had two acts left after the mentioned 19 octock cideode, and they contained several machaes of love, humor, and perclectly that would have been electric

IT OFFENDED MR. GRADY. DR. LEECH'S OPENING PRAYER MAKES TROUBLE IN THE SENATE.

Supersittions" Followed by a Sharp Re-buke-Senator Pierce's Bill to Incorpo-rate the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- One of the most bitter rows of the session was started in the Senate over the prayer of the Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech of Albany, who officiated this morning. The Rev. Dr. Leech was formerly chaplain of the Senate. There was a fight of the Republican caucus over his successor, and as a result the caucus decided to have no regular elergyman this year, but to hire a clergyman from day to day at \$3 and \$5 per prayer to open the sessions of the Senate. This gives petty patronage to the Republican Senators, who are enabled to give the pastors of the various churches in their districts passes to Albany and the opportunity to earn enough to pay their hotel bills and to have their names recorded in the Legislatice

Record and the journal. The Rev. Dr. Leech's part in the opening exercises has been large. He is affiliated wit some of the Grand Army organizations and is a Republican. He prayed this morning for ten minutes. No one paid much attention at first, but as the Rev. Dr. Leech proceeded all the Senators, especially those on the Democratic side, listened to him attentively. Among other things of similar tenor in his prayer, he said Protect this country from the invasion of ignorant emigrants, committed to superstitions and political gamblers who control to evil purposes the great cities of this State.'

The stenographer did not take the prayer, as it is not printed in the Legislative Record. But as soon as the Rev. Dr. Leech had ended Senator Grady arose and quietly said:

"I ask unanimous consent at this time to make a motion that the officer in charge of the invitation of clergymen to open the proceedings of the Senate with prayer be directed to omit from the invitation for the rest of the session the gentleman who has just assailed the throne of mercy with a very peculiar petition. I do not think that under the guise of a prayer we ought to be required to sit here and have the political majority of our cities assailed as being tenorant emigrants committed to superstition. That is a little heavy upon our consciences here down from the throne of mercy such grace as may be required for this body."
"Was not the prayer offered for the gentle-man from the Sixth district?" asked Senator Erwin. I have no objection to any prayer that calls

man from the Sixth district?" asked Senator Erwin.
"I hope not."
"I think it was."
Senator Grady continued: "I don't think so, Anybody who thinks that prayer was offered for him is welcome to it. The prayers I have been brought up to respect and believe in were something other than political speeches. I venever in all my public experience been required to listen to such an insuit to the members of a representative body and their constituencies; for no one can defend any such uterance as we have listened to to-day upon the supposition that it is a prayer. If they can, their prayers must be mixed up with a good deal of selfishness. That is all."

Senator Murphy asked for the official report of the prayer, He said: "It is time such a document as that should go to the people of this State. Why should seven or eight men, representing constituencies of this State as good and pure and intelligent as any other constituencies of the State, have their religion insulted and their constituencies insulted by the clap-trap politician who at the early stages rood thu pure and constituencies of the State, have their religion insulted and their constituencies insulted by the claim trap politician who at the early singes of the last session made a primary election for the office of Chaplain?"

the office of Chaplain?"
"But what is the matter with the prayer?"
asked Senator Erwin. "I think we should pray
continually to be delivered from fraud and corruption.?

Here the Lieutenant-Governor said that the whole debate was out of order. He ruled out Senator Grady's motion, and the debate was stopped.

Senator Hawkins introduced and had ordered

to a third reading a bill to legalize the tax of burials, from the collection of which Newtown and several other Long Island places thrive at

Ar. Daily introduced a fail to pulsas men who personate opicemen, and wear policemen's uniforms or insignia without proper nuthority. Mr. Connelly introduced the Manhattan Discensary bill, and Mr. Hagan introduced a bill altering the powers of the Board of Realth.

Other bills introduced to-day were:

charges are not raid.

The Senator Caster-To permit the Commissioners for Public Parks to grade the park poheemen and fix their salaries. In three roysterers who had popularized it By scanner Van Cott-Authorizing the trial of companies Mankey." That was the first thing in "An International Match" to break the furconsequential monotony of the play itself and

may be supposed, swarms of rats, ren-

dered homoless by the destruction of old West Washington Market, are seen by the workinen among the rolls.

They are of the fargest kind—the true sewer rat—and, have in many instances developed to province pro-portions. They seem to be hoplessly bewintered by the data one age of of their surroundings and, unsafe to find they say lack to their perfect them is an depround-tion with a later than and topoless begoning the con-

Morses, Carringes, &c.

Van Tassell & Kearney Have unsurpassed facilities in An Allusion to "Emigrants Committed to their new mammoth building for the careful storage of fine carriages and sleighs,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

r Broughams Coupes T-carts, Coupe-Rockaways,
other four-passenger vehicles, 53 50 per month.

r Berlin Rockaways, Landaua, Coaches, Barouches,
six-passenger vehicles, 55 per month.

r Plactons, Road Wagons, Carts, and two-passenger
les, 53 per month.

Sleighs seating six persons, 54 per month.

Sleighs seating three or four persons, \$250 per
lis.

month.

For Sieighs seating two persons, \$1.50 per month.

IF INTENDED FOR SALE A PRICE CAN BE NAMED
WITHOUT FURTHER CHARGE, EXCEPT COMMISSION WHEN SOLD.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOOD SECOND-HAND
CARRIAGES of the most varied kind in the city on pritate sale; also a large stock of NEW and SECONDHAND HANNESS OF ALL GRADES and Weights; saddies, bridies, &c. Van Tassell & Kearney, Morse and Carriage Repository and Auction Rooms, 130 and 183 East 18th St.,

Through to 125, 127, 129 East 12th 84, Regular Auction Sales of Horses and Car-ringes every Tuesday and Friday Throughout the year. FLANDRAU & CO.

372, 374, 376 BROOME ST. Fall and Winter Carriages, For Town and Country. COUPES, HOAD WAGONS, PHAETONS, GIGS CARTS,

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FOUR BROUGHAMS, COUPE, BOCKAWAY, BERLIN COACH, BROUGHAM (newly done up) by BREWSTER A CO., GLASS FRONT, LANDAU, ORNIBUSES, BOAD WALLONS, CARTS, &c.

BROCKETT & TUTTLE NEW HAVEN, CONN.

ROAD WAGONS,
160 pounds and up,
BUILT FOR FAST DRIVING,
in all sizes
and weights,
LIGHT ROAD PHARTONS,
PHYSICIANS' BOX WAGONS,
Four Pass, Light Vehicles.

FLANDRAU & CO. SOLE AGENTS, 879, 874, 876 Broome St.

A PINE CHESTNUT MARR, 10% hands, 6 years old; and trans, try pleasant, good gailed, good to pole fine tall mid mane, trof 2:45; warranted sound and kind. 128 West 14th st. A BEAUTIFUL bay mare, 16 hands high, no fault but scratches, \$45. 16 Hamilton st., near Catharine. BUSINESS TRUCKS and carts.—New furniture truck, three coal carts, furniture van, nearly new; new and second-hand wagons; bargains. 75 lst av.

CANADIAN PONY and five good horses, \$40 to \$75; express wagons cheap. 358 West 17th st. EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS -- Illustrated catalogues free.
WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers st. FOR SALE Cheap-About 200 wagons, suitable for brickyard; also light raits for same; hydraulic press and pump. 217 Water st., Brooklyn. H ORSES FOR SALE, little pavement sore; also see-end hand wagons and barness and old wheels chean, at UNITED STATES EXPRESS STABLES, corner 6th and Henderson sis., Jersey City.

PRIVATE PARTY has first-class saddle horse, single feater; sell or exchange for fast road horse. 600 West 47th st., owner's stable. PAY DERT.—Gentle horse, buggy, and harness, \$75; Stivers sleigh, \$15. Storage, 116 West 28th st. SERVICEABLE WORK HORSES for sale cheap, \$30 S to \$75; heavy platform wagon. 540 West 85th at.

GROD husiness horses, \$25 to \$50. Livery stable, 32d and 85d sts., 7th av. 4 YOUNG, SERVICEABLE HORSES, suitable for any work or business, \$50 up; 2 marcs, in foal, suitable for farmers, cheap. 527 West 21st st. 5 SERVICEABLE HORSES, weighing 900 to 1,400, \$35 19 WORK HORSES: suit any business; no reasonable

BABCOCK NOT RECOGNIZED. The Custom House Civil Service Board

Without a Head. The civil service Chinese puzzle department of the Custom House is practically without a head, and Collector Magone refuses to revocuize Mr. Theodore Babcock, Jr., the acting Secretary, who has taken the place of Mr. Mr. Mason has been seriously sick at home for nearly a month. The new Appraiser of the Port also refuses to recognize Mr. Babcock as

John A. Mason as Secretary of the Board. Secretary when he can possibly avoid it. It was stated that the appointments now being made and the promotions reported from day to day are unlawful, and cannot stand when President Harrison enters upon his duties.

There are one number of Democ Mr. Mason's place, and that the politics of it will be seen shortly after President Harrison's inauguration. They say that Mr. Babcock and his friend John M. Comstock and H. T. Walden are violating the Civil Service statutes. The local Board as at present organized, consists of Daniel J. Moore, Chairman, and H. T. Walden, for the Appraiser's stores; Theodore Babcock, Jr., and John M. Comstock for the Naval office: Charles Davis and John A. Mason for Collector's office, and G. O. F. Nicoll for the Surveyor's office. When Mr. Mason was first taken sick it was decided to let Chief Clerk Frederick Davis act in his place. Young Mr. Davis has been in the office for nearly four years, and was Mr. Mason's right-hand man, It was thought that he could do the work until Mr. Mason recovered. But Mr. Mason had been sick only a short time when the Mugwumps

sick only a short time when the Mugwumps and Republicans of the Board thought that an acting Secretary should be appointed to take Mr. Mason's place. Good Democrats assert that it was nothing but a scheme to oust Mr. Mason.

A meeting of the Board was called, but only Mr. Walden, Mr. Babcock, and Mr. Comstock attended the meeting. It was then determined to nominate an acting Secretary, and Mr. Babcock was named ter the place. The Civil Service statutes say that five shall constitute a quorum of the Board, Only three members were present at this meeting. Yet for all that Mr. Isabcock's name was sent to Washington and Mr. Lyman, the Republican Commissioner, authorized Mr. Babcock by telegraph to take the place.

There are two steries about this part of the transaction. The Democrats say that Mr. Lyman the transaction. The Democrats say that Mr. Lyman was notified as an individual Commissioner.

There are two steries about this part of the transaction. The Democrats say that Mr. Lyman was notified as an individual Commissioner, and that as an individual Commissioner he sent a telegram authorizing Mr. Babcock to act. Mr. Egerton, the President of the Board, so the Democrats say, was not consulted. The friends of the three claim that Mr. Lyman's consent was given for the United States Commissioners, but it is known that most of Mr. Egerton's communications to the New York Board since the transaction have come addressed to John A. Mason, Secretary. Ether Democrats quote the following from the General Regulations of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners:

Every year, on the first Thursday of July, at 10 colock A. M. every customs and postal Soard shall meet, and by hallowed a Chairman and one of its members for a chairman and the secretary. The result is members for the property of the Commission. The members have a constant the declaracy of the Arman and the secretary. The result of the social and the secretary as soon as the result of the nominating vote shall the secretary and some as the result of the nominating vote shall the secretary and some as the result of the nominating vote shall the secretary that the declaracy of the duties of secretary and the declaracy of the duties of contrain his nomination and shall make another are until the successor shall be nominated at the next succeeding annual meeting unless the Commission refuse to contrain his nomination and shall make another are nominated to the floard. When revenue the document of the nomination of the contrain the nomination and shall make another are nominated as the nomination of the nomination of the contrain the nomination and shall make another are nominated as the nomination of the nomination of the contrain the nomination and shall make another are nominated as the nomination of the nominat pontinest. than that advised by the Reard. When you may shall occur in the office of Chalman or of See relay the Ford shall, at a meeting ordered for the purpose nominate amender to fill the excitery, and the neutrons and the neutron shall, upon the amounteement of the nominating wise become acting tharman or excretary, and may continue to act until his successor shall have been nonlined at the next successing annual meeting, unless the formulation refuse to confirm the nomination, and shall appoint another member to the vacant place.

It will be seen by this regulation that the appointment of Daniel J. Moore as Chalman and John A. Mason as Socretary was inwfully made at a meeting of the Board last July. It also demonstrates that, as no quorum was present at the meeting called to fill any vacancy that might temporarily have existed during Mr. Mason silhees, ir. Babcock has no right to not its Europary.

Mason's illness, sir. Babcock has no right to not its Secretary.

If. Magone, as already stated, refuses to recognize the certificates in response to requisitions signed by Mr. Babcock.

It was announced last night that John Ducey, superintendent of openers and packers, and F. A. Curry had been dismissed from the Appraiser's stores.

OLD GOLD

it its readers of "The Sun" will get out their old gold its riner and lewerr, and send it by mail or express to ar, we will send them by return mail a serialed check for full value it is read.

House established 1822.

GEORGE N. JOYCE, 33 Patters as